

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

Correspondence Wanted.
We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections—political, general and local intelligence.

From Sherman's Army.
HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST BRIG., 2D DIVISION,
23D ARMY CORPS, DECATUR, GA.,
July 20, 1864.

Editors of the Commonwealth:

Since my last to you, we have completely turned the enemy's right flank. We have captured and destroyed the celebrated Roswell Mills, valued at \$5,000,000. The rebels were constructing a railroad from the Mills to Atlanta; but our unexpected arrival stopped operations. We have marched around to the rear of Atlanta, striking the Charleston and Atlanta Railroad at Decatur, capturing many prisoners, and cutting off rebel supplies and communications. The amount of stores captured in Atlanta is very large. Our rapid move to the rear of Atlanta caused the rebels to fall back, confounded at the daring movement.

Joe E. Johnston is superseded by Hood, because he let Gen. Sherman so completely out-general him.
Col. Hobson's gallant regiment, the Third Kentucky, drove the 24th and 9th Kentucky rebel regiments out of Decatur yesterday. They could not stand the fire of the loyal Kentuckians. Gen. Thomas is at the edge of Atlanta as I write. Everything is working well here. The rebel army in front of us will be scattered in a few days; and we will hold all their railroads in this section. It looks as if the rebellion was about played out here.

I wish you were here a little while to see how we drive those traitors who boasted so loudly that we should never place foot on their sacred soil! Oh! I know it would do your loyal heart good.

Sherman's army is certainly God's army, as it is always successful. The old Twenty-fourth Kentucky is in fine spirits, although she has suffered much. She still bears her old tattered flag with credit to her State and Country.

I am, as ever, yours,
"LEFT."

OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,
NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TEN., July 18, 1864.
COL. A. G. HODGES:

My dear old friend: You will recollect that we fought long together as Whigs, and then again as "know-nothings," and now we are fighting together for the Union;—you, in your appropriate field of action, and I in mine. I have not seen your paper for a year past; but hear of it often. I find your prospectus in the "Union Press," but have not heard of your paper being in the front. I perceive that you do not call yourself an "Abolitionist," nor an "Administration man," but merely aspire to conduct a "loyal newspaper, devoted to maintaining the Government, and putting down the Insurrection."

Now, it seems to me, that I am with you in that work. I can not say to what one of the existing parties I belong; but, having participated in the exercises at Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and in this tremendous campaign against Atlanta, and having spilt my blood in this great struggle, I may venture to claim to be a "Union man." I will do this, notwithstanding the Government has enlisted negroes as soldiers, and has, at last, done that thing even in Kentucky. I am, as you know, a native Kentuckian, and I think I can stand this test of loyalty. But many friends will be horrified, if I should do so. But the loyalty of such is quite different from mine. Theirs is of the stay-at-home kind. They expect to remain quietly at home, while the Government, by the use of us—the soldiers in the field,—puts down the rebellion; and they desire that the Government shall do this without touching the institution of slavery, although that was the cause of the war, and is now the great source of the wealth and power of the States in rebellion. That institution, in their eyes, is sacred, and must not be touched, even for the punishment of traitors to our country! Especially in Kentucky, it must not be interfered with—even in thought! To do so, would be criminal; as much so as it was, in the early history of the British constitution, to imagine the King's death.

Thousands of the best men, of this or any country, or age, have given their lives to their country, in this vast struggle for its very life. Yet there are many Kentuckians, some of whom call themselves "Union men," who are horrified that negroes, whether bond or free, should become soldiers, and do battle for the Union. In their estimation, a negro is not good enough to fight for the Union; but how good, or how bad, are those white men who will not fight for it at all? They will admit frankly, that a negro has a soul; and that he is less savage than the wild Indian, with and against whom our ancestors fought in the Revolution, and in the war of 1812. Why then do these people become rabid at the thought of the negro becoming a soldier in the Union army?

Is it the question of interest,—dollars, and cents,—that makes the trouble? A Union man enlists his able bodied negro man, gets for him \$300, and \$100 bounty. Now this may be four or six hundred dollars less than his market value. Can not a Union man stand this, especially if he does not himself enlist? I think he can. If his loyalty can not stand such a test, then let it go. It is not worth having. Such a sacrifice is nothing. Your friend, the writer, is a mere grain of sand on the seashore in this great army. He gave up the care of his family; gave up his business; took his first born child with him into this war, and lost that son, and has risked his own life a thousand times, and will not cease to risk it; and he thinks that any man, who is a true Union man will, if he has a thousand negro men, give freedom to them all, if they will become defenders of the Union.

I desire to see what you say in your paper, and in what manner you devote yourself to maintaining the Government. Please send me your Tri-Weekly Commonwealth, and oblige
Yours, &c.,
S. A. M.

17th Ky. Vol.

The Peace Spirit of the "Peace Democracy."

We commend to all loyal readers the facts contained in the annexed communication to the Cincinnati Gazette, from Boone county, Kentucky. The resolutions fully manifest the peaceable spirit which animates the "Peace Democracy" of Kentucky, and shows that that party are as villainous rebels and traitors as any armed insurgent in the rebel army. And let it be borne in mind that the leaders of the Guthrie-Prentice party are cheek-by-jowl with these traitors, and have appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention:—

Eds. GAZETTE: You published last week in the Gazette a communication under the above caption, in which reference was made to certain pledges by the Peace Democracy of Boone county, in which they bound themselves to stand by each other in their efforts to accomplish by "ballots" what rebels in arms are attempting by "bayonets." The missile, alight as it was, caused a fluttering in the ranks of rebellion hereabouts. Since then I have procured one of the series of resolutions, with the names of thirteen citizens of Boone county appended.

Documents similar in character have been extensively circulated through the county, and many signatures obtained. A plainer case of conspiracy to do an illegal act, it would be difficult to bring to bear. Malignant, bad men, are deluding other weak men into positions of danger, which they will be extremely cautious to shun themselves. The craftily drawn resolutions unmistakably display beneath a flimsy and transparent veil, a determination to do a deed of blood.

Boone county has in its limits many returned rebel soldiers who have under the law, disfranchised themselves, it has many more men, who by their disloyal practices, and their openly expressed sympathy with the cause of the rebellion, have cast more than a shade of doubt on the propriety of permitting them to exercise the elective franchise.

The Legislature of Kentucky in 1861 passed an act containing the following provisions:

1. That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in service after this act takes effect, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States, or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid or assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated themselves, and shall no longer be a citizen except by permission of the Legislature by a general or special statute.

2. That whenever a person attempts or is called on to exercise any constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative on oath the expatriation provided in the first section of this act, and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

The leaders of the Peace Democracy of this county teach that the Legislature of Kentucky had no right to pass an act of expatriation, and that therefore it is void; that the only punishment for rebellion consists in an indictment and conviction under the law of treason, and that until then the accused are entitled to all their ancient constitutional rights; and that the oath of expurgation is also void.

But to the resolutions themselves. WHEREAS, There is a party in power whose ruling is tyrannical and oppressive, and whose acts are frequently arbitrary and unconstitutional, neither warranted by the Constitution and laws of the United States nor the State of Kentucky, we, the undersigned, members of the Peace Party of Boone county, have, therefore, resolved.

1. That we have the right as freemen under the Constitution and laws of our country, to sign said party out of power through the ballot-box.

2. That as free citizens of the United States we are determined henceforward to assert our constitutional right, being always mindful of the rights of others.

3. That we hereby stand pledged at all times and under all circumstances to assert and defend our rights as peaceful and law abiding citizens.

4. That we prepare ourselves for the removal of every obstruction that may in future present itself in the way of the exercise of our civil liberties.

5. That in all things we act in the defensive and not the offensive.

6. That we regard the civil law as being paramount and superior to all other laws, and that we will at all times peacefully submit thereto and keep within its limits.

7. That we hereby stand pledged under the penalty of death, that we will protect each name heretofore signed, under all circumstances, as long as he keeps within the civil law.

The vibratory character of those resolutions is obvious to the most superficial reader. They were so drawn to satisfy the weak-kneed among the conspirators; that with the smooth sugar-coating of obedience to civil law will deceive only those who want to believe a lie. The death penalty is a menace against whom? Certainly not one of their co-conspirators. And the assurance implies an armed violation of law, and when confederates set out in open and palpable disregard of the plainest provisions of the laws, there is no injustice in holding them to the legitimate results of their proposed acts. Their league, confederacy, or conspiracy, whichever it may be designated, is intended as a menace to the judges of the approaching election. They assume in advance the functions assigned to others, whilst so clamorous for rights to which many of them have sacrificed by complicity with rebellion.

The "khoran or the sword," was the battle cry of the Moslem hosts; so now the cry of those who have let no opportunity slip, who have left no stone unturned to aid and abet rebellion, is "a free vote or a fight."

These practices are clearly in violation of

the civil law of the land, and subject to its censure, and render the participants therein peculiarly obnoxious to the penalty of transportation beyond the national lines, so recently denounced against disturbers of the peace in Kentucky by Major General Sherman in his "Order," addressed to Major General Burbridge. If such combinations for illegal purposes are permitted to go unwhipped of public justice, civil and social anarchy will soon begin, and then indeed may it be said of us as a community, (in the language of the Order) that we are drifting "hellwards."

The reported death of Gen. AYERHILL and Col. MULLIGAN needs confirmation.

The following Circular to the Surveyor of the Port of Louisville has been published:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1864.

SIR: By the recent act of Congress the purchase of products in States declared in insurrection is altogether prohibited, and the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise into such States is greatly restricted, and confined to the necessary supplies of loyal citizens within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States.

To meet the provisions of this act regulations are now being prepared, and, until they are completed and put into effect, and you are notified thereof from this department, you will grant no more authorities for the purchase or transportation of products in or from those States, nor to transport to or sell within those States any goods, wares, or merchandise whatever, either under existing trade authorities or otherwise.

No boat or other vehicle of transportation will be cleared by you or permitted to go to an insurrectionary State with any goods, wares or merchandise on board, except such as belong to the United States or are being transported under contract of sale to them, and except such supplies, the shipment of which you will carefully restrict to the provisions of the present rules and regulations in regard thereto.

Respectfully,
GEO. HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

To W. D. GALLAGHER, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

True to its duties as the organ of the rebel sympathizers, the Louisville Journal seized upon this circular to give aid and comfort to the traitors and their friends; by an attempt to make its readers believe that the circular meant to classify Kentucky as one of the States in rebellion. But its slack was brought up by the run, by Mr. GALLAGHER, as follows:—

CUSTOM-HOUSE, LOUISVILLE,
SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, July 25, 1864.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:—

It occurs to me that much misapprehension may be occasioned by your comments in this morning's Journal on the Treasury order of the 16th of July, instant. Permit me therefore to say that the new restrictions are not by this order made applicable to Kentucky any more than to Ohio and Indiana, or any other loyal State. This order has no bearing whatever upon either transportation to or trade within Kentucky. The recent act of Congress totally prohibits purchase of products "in States declared in insurrection," and this prohibition is upon citizens of the State of Kentucky, just as it is upon citizens of the States of Ohio and Indiana. The act also very materially restricts, in addition to previous restrictions, the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise generally, to insurrectionary States from Kentucky, as from every other loyal State. The necessary supplies of loyal citizens within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States, however, are allowed to go forward as heretofore, from Kentucky as from other loyal States; and permits for such supplies will be issued at the Custom-house in Louisville, the same as at the Custom house in Cincinnati or St. Louis.

For the general information, it may be further mentioned that "military goods" are not embraced within the new restrictions.

Very respectfully, yours,
W. D. GALLAGHER,
Surveyor, &c.

PARTICULARS OF GEN. McPHERSON'S DEATH AND RECOVERY OF HIS BODY.—Through the kindness of Major Young, Engineer on Col. Lowe's staff, who learns the particulars from Gen. McPherson's staff officers, we are enabled to furnish the following particulars:—

Gen. McPherson's Department held the left of the line in the fighting before Atlanta. The corps was arranged in echelon.

The General had ridden from the left to right in superintending the advance of his skirmish line, and was returning again to the right when a party of rebel bushwhackers, in ambush, ran from their covert between the 16th and 17th corps, and crying out, "There they come! give them hell!" fired.

A couple of staff officers and two orderlies accompanied the General, all of whom escaped, except the General, who fell, and expired almost instantly, the ball having cut the aorta. The enemy rushed forward to rifle the body. Officers and orderlies meeting Col. Strong, Inspector General, and Capt. Buell, both of Gen. McPherson's staff, accompanied by a few orderlies, related the circumstance. Colonel Strong instantly drew the party into line and ordered a charge. This handful of brave and intrepid men, regardless of the foe men in front, dashed gallantly ahead and drove off the thieving enemy, and while Capt. Buell with his revolver kept them at bay, Col. Strong, assisted by the two orderlies, lifted the nude body stripped of every article of clothing save a glove and sock, to his own horse and bore it safely from the field. Beneath the light glove covering the left hand was a diamond ring which the vandals failed to discover, and which will be forwarded to the General's friends in Ohio.

This is one of the most gallant little episodes of the war and Col. Strong's daring and determined charge for the body of his loved chief is worthy of the pen of history's poet.

WHOOPING COUGH.—The proofs of cures of the most distressing cases of whooping cough, by Dr. Strickland's Mellin's Cough Balm, speak louder than words to the merits of this incomparable remedy. A grateful patient writes: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the wonderful powers of your Balm in curing my children of the most distressing whooping-cough, after every other means had failed." Can any result be more gratifying? What a load of suffering was removed by the use of this noble Cough Balm. Sold at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and by all druggists. 50 cents per bottle.

Good Order from the War Department.

We annex a late order from the War Department, by which the reader will see that the Government is desirous of doing Kentucky full justice:—

LEXINGTON, KY., July 24, 1864.

[ORDERS, 25.] I. It is known that many slaves in Kentucky have left their owners without intending to enter the service of the United States, and that they have resorted to the towns, or are roving about the country. In all such cases it is only necessary for the owners of such refugees to report to the Provost Marshal, and make known their wish for their slaves to be placed in the service, and it will be the duty of the Provost Marshals to arrest such refugees and deliver them for enlistment. The commander of the District of Kentucky will give such further directions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this order.

II. Information has been received that persons are in the habit of coming into Kentucky with a view of persuading slaves to run away and pass into the free States bordering on the Ohio, where they are enlisted for the bounties—the negroes receiving but a small portion thereof. In such cases the State of Kentucky fails to receive credit on their quota of troops. The military authorities, as well as all Provost Marshals, in the State are ordered, and the navy on the Ohio river are requested, to take possession of all such negroes and deliver them to the nearest military commander, in order that they may be enlisted in Kentucky regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

MURDER OF GIBSON MALLORY, Esq.

We copy from the Louisville Journal, of July 28, the annexed notice of the murder of GIBSON MALLORY, Esq. Mr. MALLORY was a well known citizen of Jefferson, and his death creates a vacancy in the State Senate:—

At 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, as Mr. Gibson Mallory, with his son, was returning home from the city in his buggy, when three miles and a half from the city he was halted by a man standing in the road, armed with a short gun or a cavalry carbine. Mr. Mallory reined in his horse and inquired what was wanted. The man replied by asking, "Where are you going?" "Home," was the response. "A d—d pretty hour of the night to be going home," remarked the strange individual in the road, and then ordered Mr. Mallory to return to the city. Mr. M. replied that he was well aware that the pickets had been removed from the road, and if the individual was a soldier, he would like to know by what authority he halted him. The reply, we believe, was not fully understood, and Mr. M. said that he would not turn back, but would go forward. He eluded the reins on the horse's back, and the animal started forward. The assassin raised his carbine and fired. The ball entered the left side of Mr. Mallory, passed upward, and came out in the region of the right shoulder, whizzing past the head of the son. Young M. drew a pistol and fired at the scoundrel, but the aim was untrue. He was in the act of reaching for his father's revolver to repeat the shot, when Mr. Mallory fell forward in the buggy. On raising him to the seat, he was found to be dead. The buggy was driven rapidly forward, and the murderer was left behind. On arriving at the house the family was shocked by the greeting prepared for them. The dead body of the murdered husband and father was removed from the buggy to the house, and the bed-chamber became the chamber of death. The pall was made, and the limbs lately so full of life were stretched upon it. An inquest was held over the body yesterday, and the evidence elicited was chiefly in accordance with the above facts. It is presumed by many that the man who murdered Mr. Mallory was dressed in the uniform of a private soldier, but the darkness of the night and the excitement of the moment prevent this fact from being clearly established. There is one story about that a soldier had been drinking at the Two-Mile House, and had left the place in an intoxicated condition a short time before Mr. Mallory drove along the road; and the story asserts, this soldier was the assassin. Others surmise that, if the party was in the garb of a soldier, it was simply procured and used as a disguise. As the case now stands, it is almost impossible clearly to determine who the assassin was. The people may rest assured that every effort will be made to bring the scoundrel to justice.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor,
B. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

July 4, 1864—td-340.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 36 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864—3m-348.

PROPOSALS FOR BOXES.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

FRANKFORT, KY., July 2, 1864.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 25th day of July, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for making and delivery of ONE HUNDRED boxes for packing the public books for distribution. They must be made of good seasoned plank, three fourths of an inch thick, 18 inches deep, by 42 inches square. The same to be well and securely nailed with 8-penny nails, and in every respect to be made in compliance with the specimens which are to be seen at this office. Said boxes to be delivered at the Book Bindery of A. C. Kenyon, on or before the 1st day of August, 1864.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and endorsed "Proposals for Boxes." Bond, with approved security, under the penalty of \$500, will be required of the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful discharge of the contract, which bond must be executed within five days after the 25th day of July, 1864.

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
July 4, 1864—td-340.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC BOOKS.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

FRANKFORT, KY., July 2, 1864.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 31st day of August, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in this State for the years 1863 and 1864.

The Books and Documents to be distributed are the 4th volume of Metcalfe's Reports; the Report of the Superintendent of Public Lands; the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts; Acts and Journals, and Documents accompanying each set of Journals; and other documents necessary, by law, to be distributed. The State is divided into Eight Districts, as follows:—

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Fulton, Hickman, Marshall,
Graves, McCracken, Lyon,
Calloway, Livingston, Crittenden,
Trigg, Caldwell, Webster.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Hopkins, Henderson, McLeas,
Muhlenberg, Christian, Todd,
Butler, Logan, Simpson,
Allen, Monroe, Warren, Barren.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Hart, Edmonson, Grayson,
Green, Davies, Hancock,
Breckinridge, Meade, Hardin,
Larue, Jefferson, Bullitt.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Washington, Taylor, Marion,
Green, Adams, Spencer,
Cumberland, Clinton, Anderson,
Boyle, Mercer, Metcalfe.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Pulaski, Casey, Garrard,
Rockcastle, Laurel, Knox,
Clay, Clay, Perry,
Russell, Wayne, Whitley.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

Shelby, Oldham, Trimble,
Henry, Carroll, Owen,
Gallatin, Franklin, Boone,
Kenton, Grant, Harrison,
Pendleton, Campbell.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Scott, Woodford, Fayette,
Madison, Estill, Madison,
Owsley, Breathitt, Floyd,
Pike, Powell, Montgomery,
Clarke, Jackson, Wolfe.

DISTRICT NO. 8.

Bourbon, Bracken, Fleming,
Nicholas, Bath, Carter,
Greenup, Morgan, Johnson,
Lawrence, Lawrence, Boyd,
Rowan, Mason, Magallon.

The proposals must specify the number of each district bid for, and the price of each, separately, or for all the districts in the aggregate; and the contracts will be given to the lowest bidder, upon their executing bond with security, as required by law, within ten days after the opening of the proposals, to perform the service in twenty days.

The proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for distributing Public Books," and addressed to the Secretary of State at Frankfort. E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
July 4, 1864—td-340.

The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette sends that paper the annexed order, which was published in the Mobile Evening News of May 30, a copy of which had been sent to the Cairo News:—

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENL. OFFICE,
RICHMOND, MAY 21, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 234.—Owing to the inestimable service rendered to the Confederate States by Major General N. P. Banks, U. S. A., all officers and men in the service of the Confederate States are hereby prohibited from harming a hair of his head, and are especially ordered, under all circumstances, to allow him to escape.

By order,
S. COOPER,
Adj. and Ins. General.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.

—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

June 27, 1864—336—td-wly.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor,
B. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

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Trigg, Caldwell, Webster.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.

CURTIS P. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.

Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.

Third District—J. H. LOWRY.

Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.

Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.

Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.

Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.

Eighth District—M. L. RICE.

Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

AUGUST ELECTION

For Judge Court of Appeals.

M. M. BENTON, of KENTON.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the

last session of the Legislature are for sale at the

Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who de-

sire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

We thank our friend and correspon-

dent from Sherman's army, Left, for copies

of rebel papers.

We ask attention to the letter from

our friend "S. A. M." of the Seventeenth Ken-

tucky. He is a noble, and earnest patriot,

and speaks words of truth and soberness.

He has a right to speak, and should be heard.

Jailor of Franklin County

We learn that the Presiding Judge of the

Franklin County Court has appointed Mr.

William Craig, Jailor, vice Mr. R. H. Mil-

ler, resigned.

Mr. Miller was a very efficient Jailor, and

we are gratified to learn that the newly ap-

pointed officer is in every respect capable

and worthy to succeed him.

The Louisville Journal should keep

cool, and not let its angry passions rise to

such a height. It will not make anything;

for we are determined

"It shall digest the venom of its spleen,

Though it do split its for, from this day forth,

We'll use it for our mirth, yes for our laughter,

When it is waspish!"

Dr. GILLES, of Louisville, who had

been released from the military prison, was

guilty the other day of some treasonable

practices, and having been notified that he

was to be arrested, on the 27th July fled to

the country for refuge. An officer and four

men went after him; he said he would not

be arrested alive, drew his pistol and shot

the officer dead; whereupon the four men

fired upon the Doctor, killing him instantly.

The Louisville Journal, unable to

defend itself from the exposures we time and

again made of its disloyalty, and the aid

and comfort it was giving to rebels and rebel

sympathizers, first commenced to respond by

using epithets and indulging in personalities

and ridicule. But, finding that that was one

of the games too could play at, it then

mounted its stilts of assumed dignity, and

professed a contempt it was impossible for it

to feel. Finding that did not answer its

purpose, on the 27th July, 1864,

"The Journal grew high in wrath

And hitting hands and eyes up both,

Three times it smote on stomach stout

From whence at length these words broke out—

"The proprietor of the Frankfort Commonwealth,

and the proprietor of the Kentucky Unionist,

are notified that their papers will not be received

at this office!"

And then strutting forth, personified by the

"Canada Boy," with

"A pounce box, which ever and anon

He gave his nose, and still he smit'd and talk'd;

And as Union men bore Commonwealth by,

He called them untaught knaves, unmanly,

To bring such an undisciplined loyal paper

Between the wind and his Canada nose!"

The guerrillas are all over the State

On the 27th July a band stopped the Louis-

ville and Shelbyville stage, at Simpsonville,

seven miles from Shelbyville, and robbed

the passengers and mail.

On the night of the 23d July, a band went

to the residence of Mr. Robinson, on Eagle

creek, in Scott county, near the Owen line,

and because he could not raise the sum of

\$25, shot him in the presence of his mother.

On the 27th July, Gen. Brannan sent a

detail of Federal soldiers to Scott county

with a captured guerrilla, with orders to take

him to the spot where Robinson was mur-

dered, and there execute him.

On the same day a captured guerrilla was

sent to Pleasantville to be executed on the

spot where JENKINS shot Mr. SPARKS

They know their friends,

The Atlanta (Georgia) Appeal, of July

7, contains the speech of Representative

MALORY, from the Louisville District, in the

National House of Representatives, denounc-

ing Mr. LINCOLN in particular, and the Ad-

ministration in general. The Appeal, like

the Louisville Journal, calls it "a great

speech," and is very laudatory of its senti-

ments!

The Appeal also says, in another para-

graph—

"If all the elements of opposition to the

war administration were united, they might

seriously impede the prosecution of the war

The array of the journals that have ven-

to speak out against the war party, in-

cludes some of the ablest papers of the

North. The New York News, the Metro-

politan, the World, Cincinnati Enquirer,

Chicago Times, and even the filthy but in-

fluential Louisville Journal, may be con-

sidered in the rank of the anti-war policy."

A band of rebel marauders crossed over the Ohio river near West Point, at the mouth of Salt river, on the night of July 26, from Kentucky into Indiana, and went to robbing, &c. The Home Guards of Indiana are after them, and it is hoped none will escape.

The Louisville Journal, of July 28, furnishes evidence of its reputation abroad for disloyalty to the Federal Government. A rebel organ, the Halifax (Nova Scotia) Morning Journal—solicits an exchange with the Louisville Journal; the Louisville Journal notices the fact; and says it will not exchange; but extracts from it, and publishes nearly a column of vile slanders and libels upon Gen. Grant, Sherman, and the Administration and its officers generally.—a prospectus to invite the subscription of the rebel readers of the Louisville Journal for its name-sake, the Halifax Journal.

Hope it will not! The Journal is anxious for the proper authorities to remove the restrictions found necessary to place upon trade at Louisville, because of the great amount furnished rebels by the rebel merchants of Louisville. We hope the authorities will not acquiesce in the demand. The fact is, two-thirds of the business men and merchants are traitors at heart, and devote themselves to making themselves rich off the war, and to assisting the rebels. Instead of being relaxed, the restrictions should be tightened. The traitors, rebels and rebel sympathizers of Louisville need such rules as Gen. PAYNE is placing on their brothers at Paducah.

Jacob Bossing * * * denounced Lincoln and the Union army in the strongest terms, and extolled the valor and prowess of the Southern arms. With him Old Abe was a tyrant and a traitor, and Jeff Davis a hero and patriot. Jacob was arrested and sent to the Military Prison to become sober.—Louisville Journal.

We would respectfully submit it, to the Military authorities, whether it was right to arrest Bossing,—who was but parrot-like repeating the lessons daily put forth in the Louisville Journal—and let the Journal escape? The whole tendency of the Journal's influence is to make the people believe that the President is a tyrant and usurper. Bossing was but rehearsing the substance of the Journal's daily tirade against the Administration.

"Even and Exact Justice to all Men." The Louisville Journal, takes the words above, quoted as a text for an article, in which to prove that the Administration is not dealing out "even and exact justice" in arresting Col. Wolford, on a charge preferred and qualified to, of discouraging enlistments in the Federal service, while permitting the New York News—the leading traitor organ of the North—to publish with impunity its disloyal and treasonable articles—one of which the Journal quotes.

We presume the reason for the apparent inconsistency is, that charges were preferred properly in the one case, while in the other they have not been.

But, has it not crossed the mind of the Journal, that there is another case that might be quoted; and one much nearer home than New York, where, if newspapers are to be held to an accountability for their disloyal articles, "even and exact justice to all men," requires the interposition of the Administration to make paries answer for disloyal practices? If it has not thus appeared to the Journal, it most certainly has to all loyal men. Admit all that is charged against Col. Wolford, and admit that Col. Jacob is deeper in the slough of disloyalty than Col. Wolford is in the mire; and admit that the New York News preaches treason of the blackest kind; and yet, the loyal people of this State know and feel that Col. Wolford and Jacob, and the New York News, with the Louisville Democrat and Cincinnati Enquirer thrown in, have not, all combined, done the thousandth part of the injury to the Union cause, and to aid the rebels and traitors in our midst and all over the country, that the Louisville Journal has.

Professing loyalty,—and using its professed rejection of the bounty offered by rebels to join them—it has exerted its position and influence from the very first to hamper the Union sentiment of the people, cool their loyalty; and dampen their hopes of success; while it constantly, by assaults upon the Administration, and the officers of the Government, and by the foulest and basest misrepresentations of every measure to suppress the rebellion, gave aid and comfort to the traitors, and excited and fostered the hopes of rebels and rebel sympathizers. Its great aim has been apparent to us for more than two years, to be to weaken and break down the confidence of the people in the Government as well as in the Administration. Steadily has that aim been pursued, and its drifts toward the open avowal of its disloyalty has been as steady; until now it is open and undisguised affiliation with the known traitors of the North—the trusted and tried brother confederates of the traitors of the South. It is hand in glove with VALLANDIGHAM, POWELL, the Woods, the SEYMOURS, LONG, VOORHEES, ECKELS, COX, WHITE, and other traitors; and its war upon the Administration is the most palpable pabulum that treason can now feed upon. Its articles are quoted by the leading traitor sheets of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, and Alabama, with great gusto, and the productions of the most influential paper of the peace party of the North—of that party of which VALLANDIGHAM, LONG, & Co. are the acknowledged leaders. And surely if "even and exact justice to all men," require the New York News to be called to account, as well as Col. Wolford, it doubly requires the same of the Louisville Journal.

The proprietor of the Frankfort Commonwealth and the proprietor of the Kentucky Unionist are notified that their papers will not be received hereafter at this office.—Louisville Journal July 27, 1864.

Arra, now; and are you there? our swate little "Canada Boy!" Ye should not put on such an over coat of dignity. The people will be after inquiring—

"In the names of all the gods at once,

Upon what meat doth our Canada Boy feed,

That he has grown so great?"

Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We can not bring our mind to entertain the opinion, that any Union man with, on Monday next, vote for Hon. ALVIN DUVALL, for Judge of the Court of Appeals. It is well known, that he has from the first of the rebellion been as he is now, an ardent friend and sympathizer with the Southern traitors; and that his heart is with them. Were it not for his office, we believe he would have been, in person, this day with the Southern traitors. It is known how he associated and mixed with them when Bragg's army was in this State in 1862; that he was in Frankfort to attend the so-called inauguration of RICHARD HAWES as Governor of Kentucky; and that, when the rebels were being driven out of the State, he started with them. That he is in spirit and in soul disloyal, is as clear to our mind as that JEFF. DAVIS is.

On the other hand, Mr. BENTON is a loyal man,—in his sympathies and in his actions. He is a better lawyer than Mr. DUVALL; has more intellect, and is better qualified every way than Judge DUVALL to increase the honor and reputation of the Appellate Bench, which has greatly depreciated in public opinion under the administration of the three "Southern Rights" Judges, who control its decisions and influence. Mr. BENTON's moral character, too, is unimpeached and unimpeachable.

Let the loyal people go to the polls on Monday, and by electing Mr. BENTON, at least neutralize the power of the Court to do harm.

Election Laws.

We learn that several of the County Judges and Sheriffs of this State; have appointed known Secessionists and aiders and abettors of the rebellion as Judges, Clerks, and Sheriffs of the election, and think it proper to call the attention of such Judges and Sheriffs to the subjoined laws of the State, which they have sworn to obey—

CHAPTER 331. AN ACT to amend section 1, article 3, chapter 32, title "Elections," of the Revised Statutes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That hereafter, so long as there are two distinct political parties in this Commonwealth, the Sheriff, Judges and Clerk of election, in all cases of elections by the people, under the Constitution and laws of the United States and under the constitution and laws of Kentucky, shall be so selected and appointed as that one of the political parties, and the other Judge of the other, or opposing political party, and that a like difference shall exist at each place of voting between the Sheriff and Clerk of election: Provided, That there be a sufficient number of the members of each political party to fill in the several precincts, as aforesaid, to resident offices. And this requirement shall be observed by all officers of this Commonwealth who have the power to appoint any of the aforesaid officers of election, under the penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars for each omission, to be recovered by presentment of the Grand Jury.

Approved February 11, 1865.

CHAPTER 577. AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to amend section 1, article 3, chapter 32, title 'Elections,' of the Revised Statutes," approved February 11, 1865.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That in construing the act approved February 11th, 1865, to which this is an amendment those who have engaged in the rebellion for the overthrow of the Government, or who have in any way aided, counseled, or advised the separation of Kentucky from the Federal Union by force of arms, or adhered to those engaged in the effort to separate her from the Federal Union by force of arms, shall not be deemed one of the political parties in this Commonwealth within the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment.

§ 2. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 15, 1865.

The New Treasury Loan.

A telegram dated at Washington July 25, says, Secretary Fessenden, under authority of an act of Congress of June last, to issue an amount not exceeding \$200,000,000 in Treasury notes, &c., has given notice that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries, and by the National banks designated and qualified as depositaries, and financial agents for the Treasury notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3/10 per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money. These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable in twenty years from August 15, 1867, the notes will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber. All subscriptions must be for \$50 or some multiple of \$50. Interest will be allowed to August 15, on all deposits made prior to that date, and paid by the department upon receipt of these original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date, may pay the interests accrued from the date of the note to the date of the deposit. Parties depositing \$25,000 and upward for these at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-fourth of one per cent, which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Religious Notice.

Rev. W. C. MATTHEWS, D. D., of Shelbyville, will preach at Franklin Church, on Sunday next, July 31.

The telegraph reports that General PAYNE, commander of the Military Division of Kentucky west of the Tennessee river, has prohibited all persons occupying houses, other residences, or lands as tenants in the District of West Kentucky, from paying rent, therefor except to landlords or owners of undeviating loyalty, and after the 1st of August rents for the occupancy of the buildings or lands of disloyal persons must be paid to Post Quartermasters, and no payment of rent to disloyal persons from the date of the order to August 1st will be valid. Gen. Payne has also restricted the sale of arms or ammunition to persons in or connected with the army, and to such only by a permit from his headquarters.

The purchase of supplies can only be effected by a permit from the Surveyor, and merchants can only bring goods into the district by conforming strictly to section 58 of regulations of the Treasury Department. Several stores have been closed, and a large number of disloyal citizens of Paducah have been ordered to leave the State immediately. Gen. Payne has already confiscated to the use of the Government fifteen slaves belonging to disloyal parties at Paducah.

Notice to those concerned.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, July 27, 1864.

Upon several occasions orders have been issued from this and other State offices, calling upon citizens who are not members of some State Guard company, regularly organized and mustered, to return all Arms and Equipments, Ammunition, &c. in their possession to this department. These orders, up to the present time, have been disregarded by many.

It is well known that a number of citizens of this city and county, to whom arms and ammunition were issued during the recent attack here, still retain them. Now, this is to notify all having arms or public property of any description in their possession, that the same must be returned to me by Monday, the 1st day of August next. Any one found with the property herein called for in his possession after that date, will be punished therefor.

All permits to retain arms or exemptions from previous orders in this regard, granted by me or any one else, are hereby revoked.

S. G. SUDDARTH,

Quartermaster General of Kentucky.

N. B. Persons having in their possession Government blankets or blankets or other bed clothing, kindly furnished by citizens during the late attack, will turn them over to Mr. D. G. Venable, to be distributed to the parties to whom they belong.

S. G. SUDDARTH,

Quartermaster General.

July 29, 1864—21 tw—350.

DIED.

July 25, 1864, in this county, Mrs. MARTHA FREEMAN, wife of D. C. FREEMAN, Sen. Mrs. FREEMAN was, for many years, a member of the Baptist Church, and, as we learn, died in the full hope of a blessed immortality.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Sheriff's Office.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOSEPH H. BAILEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election.

June 1, 1864—323—1e.

Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized to announce M. M. BENTON, Esq., the nominee of the unconditional Union Convention for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the Second Appellate District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. ALVIN DUVALL, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Court of Appeals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER

GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We

have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.

December 25, 1863—4f.

FOURTH VOLUME

Of Metcalf's Reports now ready—1st 2d and 3d

can also be obtained, price \$5 00 each.

S. C. BULL

Frankfort, July 8, 1864—341

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, calling herself CALLEY. She is about 17 years old, 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color. Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knoxville Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. CRAIK, J. F. C.

July 28, 1864—1m—1448.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MOLLE, who she belongs to John Gano, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Said negro woman is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet high, of a black complexion, weighs about 120 pounds, and was arrested in Franklin county, Kentucky.

English and Classical School.
REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, on MONDAY THE 19TH INST.
Tuition, per school year, \$50.00, one half in advance.
Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.
I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. M. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.
Oct. 12, 1863-4

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-4

Kentucky Central Railroad!
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Western Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:25 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN
Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.
Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE
Nicholasville 12:20 P. M. Covington 6:00 P. M.
Lexington 1:10 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:40 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.
The morning train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. train on the I. & O. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Danville, at Midway for Versailles, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through Sleeping Cars by Night Trains.
For through tickets, apply at the office of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.
A. H. RANSOM,
Nov. 30, 1863-4. Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro and Bellevue, connecting at Louisville with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Paynes for Georgetown, and at Lexington, Oak Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 5:50 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 5:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leave Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Oak Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
Jan. 9, 1864.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has fled from his bail bond, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Phillips, and his delivery to the jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb. A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor,
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 12, 1864-w&tw3m.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Fisk and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffins and Indulgences, and are ready to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to
J. W. FISK AND CO.,
No. 8, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 23, 1863-w&tw3m.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1855.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock paid up is \$100,000 00.
The amount of capital stock paid up is 60,000 00.

ASSETS.
Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Fourth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Fifth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Sixth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Seventh. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Eighth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Ninth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Tenth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Eleventh. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Twelfth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Thirteenth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Fourteenth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Fifteenth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Sixteenth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Seventeenth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Eighteenth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Nineteenth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Twentieth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Twenty-first. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Twenty-second. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Twenty-third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Twenty-fourth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Twenty-fifth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Twenty-sixth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Twenty-seventh. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Twenty-eighth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Twenty-ninth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Thirtieth. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Thirty-first. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Thirty-second. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

Thirty-third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company) \$50,327 42

CITY ORDINANCE. OFFICE CITY COUNCIL, FRANKFORT, MAR. 23, 1864.

WHEREAS, there are portions of the established streets and alleys, within the limits of the city of Frankfort, which have been enclosed by private persons, without the consent of the municipal authorities; therefore,

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the City of Frankfort, That all such enclosures, (except such as have been duly authorized,) are hereby declared to be nuisances, which the marshal of the city is directed to remove, after giving the persons who have erected or maintained such enclosures, five days notice, in writing, of his purpose so to do.

2d. If any person desires to keep up such enclosure, he or she may do so, by entering into a contract or agreement in regard thereto, with the mayor, containing such terms as the mayor, under the direction of the City Council, may prescribe: Provided, however, The Council reserves the power to permit, in such contracts or agreements, such enclosures as they deem proper and best for the interests of the city.

3d. The mayor is hereby directed to employ such legal counsel as he may deem necessary to aid him in effecting the objects of this ordinance.

4th. This ordinance shall be published by three insertions in the "Frankfort Commonwealth" newspaper, published in the city, and take effect from and after the date of its publication.

GEO. W. GWIN, Mayor.
Attest: JAMES W. BACHELOR, Clerk C. C.
June 20, 1864-334-tw3.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known by a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS, has become a household word throughout the West and South, and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malarial fevers, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

It is a full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensary, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been completed, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved ingredients, which he has preserved in the best quality of copied distilled Bourbon whiskey, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS
one trial, and you will never use any other.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS:
In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS:
In GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA:
And in FEVER AND AGUE:
It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it purifies the blood.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposures.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.
Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

THE BEST
IS
THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE
METNA
HARTFORD CONN.

1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, and as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864,
\$3,022,556 39.

THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the METNA, for 45 years, ever tried, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. It is now better than ever prepared for duty.

15,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

6. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies Issued without Delay.
J. M. MILLS, Agent.
February 2, 1864-3m.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War of the Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining for subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other material, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO. W. & J. B. LEWIS,
Lexington, Kentucky.
March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER.
To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the address of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—while the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to suppress the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt.

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SETTLEMENTS!! PRINTED BILL HEADS. COMMONWEALTH OFFICE JOB ROOMS

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that old style Printing to the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES
August 8, 1860

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE.
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARRIS'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price \$10 00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price 2 00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price 2 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,
&c., by J. O. HENNING,
1 vol. Price 1 00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6,
Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES,
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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
We are prepared to execute all kinds of

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In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS
Checks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

GRAY & SAFFELL,
ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.
GRAY & SAFFELL

CARPETS
Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.

March 2, 1864-tf GRAY & SAFFELL.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the 1st day of 1864, murder in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor,
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

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